

*Obs.* It has already been pointed out by Mr. Meade-Waldo ('Ibis,' 1893, p. 193) that "in Hierro an intermediate form between *F. palmæ* and *F. canariensis* occurs." The name *ombriosa* is derived from Ombrios, the ancient name of the island. I treat all the Chaffinches from N.W. Africa and the Atlantic islands as geographical races of the European form; those who disagree with this arrangement may call the new form *Fringilla canariensis ombriosa*.

Mr. C. CHUBB exhibited and described examples of two new forms of *Rhea* from Tarapaca and Bolivia, and remarked:—

"Upon investigating the so-called Darwin's *Rhea* from South America, I find that two *species* have been confused, the Tarapaca bird being very different from the Patagonian species. Through the kindness of the Hon. Walter Rothschild I have been able to examine Bolivian examples, and find that these differ subspecifically from the Tarapaca bird. I propose to name these new forms

"PTEROCNEMIA TARAPACENSIS, sp. n.

"*Adult male.* Head and entire neck ash-grey; interscapular region rufous-brown, shaft-lines similar, the base of the feathers being lead-grey; shorter scapulars uniform rufous-brown, longer scapulars brown tipped with white; wing-coverts rufous-brown, the newly moulted feathers darker, with broad white tips; back for the greater part white; sides of the body also white; hinder portion of the thighs very pale grey; under-surface of the body dull white. Entire scutes on the distal portion of the tarsi ten in number. Culmen 62 mm.; tarsus 317; middle toe and claw 147.

"*Hab.* Tarapaca.

"Type in the British Museum: ♂ ad. Canchosa, Tarapaca, 4. ii. 90 (*A. A. Lane*). H. Berkeley James coll.

"PTEROCNEMIA TARAPACENSIS GARLEPPI, subsp. n.

"*Adult male.* Head and upper neck isabelline-buff; remainder of the neck dusky brown, with whitish bases to the

feathers and conspicuous dark shaft-lines; interscapular region also dusky brown, with whitish bases to the feathers; shorter scapulars uniform brown; longer scapulars blackish-brown tipped with white; wing-coverts dark grey, margined with brown and longitudinally tipped with white; back for the most part fawn-brown; sides of the body and hinder aspect of the thighs ash-grey, some of the feathers on the sides of the body tipped with white; under-surface of the body dull white. Entire scutes on the distal portion of the tarsi eight to ten in number. Culmen 62 mm.; tarsus 320; middle toe and claw 144.

“*Hab.* Bolivia.

“Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. Esperanza, Bolivia, 4000 metres, 9. x. 96. Gustav Garlepp coll.

“The following keys may help to identify the genera and species:—

*Key to the Genera.*

- A. Tarsus naked, the front portion scutellated along its entire length; nestling covered with stiffened hair-like feathers ..... RHEA.
- B. Tarsus feathered on the proximal portion and scutellated on the distal portion only; nestling covered with soft down ..... PTEROCNEMIA.

“Genus RHEA BRISS.

*Key to the Species.*

- A. Upper surface sooty-brown; under surface ash-grey. Culmen 102 mm.; middle toe and claw 115 ..... *americana*.
- B. Upper surface lead-grey; under surface pearl-white. Culmen 97 mm.; middle toe and claw 152 ..... *americana rothschildi*.

“Genus PTEROCNEMIA GRAY.

*Key to the Species.*

- A. Upper surface grey, everywhere blotched with white; scutes on lower portion of the tarsus sixteen to eighteen in number. . . *pennata*.

B. Upper surface rufous-brown or greyish-brown; scutes on lower portion of the tarsus eight to ten in number.

a. Head and entire neck ash-grey; upper surface rufous-brown . . . . . *tarapacensis*.

b. Head and upper neck isabelline-buff, lower portion of the neck dusky brown; upper surface greyish-brown . . . . . *tarapacensis garleppi*."

Major H. H. HARRINGTON read descriptions of three new subspecies, which he proposed to name:—

*PELLORNEUM RUFICEPS GRANTI*, subsp. n.

*Adult male*. Similar to *P. ruficeps* Swains., but an altogether much darker and more richly coloured form. Head dark chestnut; supercilium from behind the eye pale buff with dusky tips; feathers on the forehead tipped with black; feathers of the crown with pale shafts; the whole upper plumage, wings, and tail dark olive-brown tinged with rufous; chin and throat white; breast white with oblong spots of dark olive-brown producing a heavily streaked appearance; sides of the breast and flanks paler olive-brown. Iris dark red-brown; bill above black, below horny-white; legs, feet, and claws pale fleshy. Length 178 mm.; culmen 18; wing 76; tail 66; tarsus 28.

*Hab.* Travancore.

Type in the British Museum: ♂. Mynall, 10. iii. 77. Hume coll.

*Obs.* When examining the series of skins of *Pellorneum* in the Natural History Museum, I noticed that a specimen from Travancore was much darker and more richly coloured than the rest. I pointed this out to Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, who kindly wrote to the Director of the Travancore Museum for the loan of any specimens he might have. The Director most obligingly forwarded five examples of *Pellorneum* from different parts of India, and amongst them one from Travancore which is identical in colour with the specimen in the National Museum. This shows that the Travancore bird is undoubtedly distinct from the form found at Coonoor